

TWENTY-NINTH
Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
ALONG WITH THE
REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR,
FOR THE
BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN,
BY
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&c., &c.

PRESENTED MARCH, 1907.

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Borough of Todmorden.

Todmorden, March, 1907.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Borough of Todmorden.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to present you with my annual report for the Borough of Todmorden, with statistics for the year 1906. The Borough contains an area of 12,755 acres, with over 6,400 inhabited houses in the middle of 1906, being a considerable increase on 1905, consequent on all the trades of the district being in a very flourishing condition, and there has been an appreciable influx of people during the past year. All cottage property in good repair is occupied, and many new houses are being built. During the year proceedings were taken in two cases, and convictions obtained, where meat unfit for human food was exposed for sale—one case the meat was in an advanced state of decomposition, in the other the carcass was extensively tuberculosed throughout. In two other cases where tuberculosis was discovered in carcasses in the slaughter house before they were cut up for sale, the affected parts were at once destroyed by the owners.

SCAVENGING.

Mr. Rogers has superintended this department, and given you in his report the full details of the work, which has been carried out with entire satisfaction to the public generally.

DRAINAGE.

The near completion of the Sewerage Scheme, which has been interrupted and delayed so many times from various causes, is now within sight, and when finished ought to do much towards improving the health of the district, particularly when the many parts requiring proper sewerage necessarily

kept waiting until such time as the main sewer is finished, can be attended to. The lower part of Longfield Road ought to be taken in hand at once—that such a volume of sewerage should be discharged from the lower side of the road and run down the open hill side into the canal right in the middle of the town, is surely an eyesore, if nothing more injurious, to all inhabitants.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply has given general satisfaction during the year, many of the private supplies which are at times very intermittent not being so eminently satisfactory. I have not observed myself, and I have not had any complaints lately, about lead poisoning amongst people using the town's water. In the early part of the year when some cases of lead poisoning arose in Stansfield Street, the unnecessarily long length of lead pipe was cut off, and the houses affected now draw their water supply from the Stansfield Hall estate. At Thornesgreece, where there were many cases of lead poisoning on land belonging to the Rochdale Corporation, drawing their water from Inchfield pasture, nothing has been done as yet to remedy the evil.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births in our district is, I regret to say, still decreasing, notwithstanding an increase in the population. 470 births were registered in 1906, as against 488 in 1905; 501 in 1904, and 556 in 1903. This decrease is the more astounding when I come to look back at the figures for 1878, when, with an estimated population of 23,085, 845 births were registered, as compared with 470 in 1906, with the greater population of 26,000. Surely there must be some unnatural cause at work to account for such a state of things. The average number of births for the decade 1896-1905 in Todmorden, being 561.5. The birth-rate in the Borough of Todmorden in 1906 was 17.98 per 1,000, as compared with 27.0 per 1,000

for all England and Wales ; both rates the lowest yet recorded, 22.15 per 1,000 being the yearly average birthrate in the Borough of Todmorden for the decade 1896-1905.

The death-rate for the Borough of Todmorden for 1906 is 17.36 per 1,000, a high rate as compared with immediately preceding years, and as compared with 15.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales ; 454 deaths were registered, as against 388 in 1905, and 371 in 1904. The yearly average number of deaths in the Borough of Todmorden for the decade above referred to is 406.8. The slight increase in infant mortality was owing to the number of deaths (20) amongst children from measles and its complications, but the main increase has been at the ages between 1 and 15 years of age, and from 25 to 65 years. This has been due altogether to the increase of throat and chest affections, which I cannot help thinking are in a measure due to the quantity of ground-up filth—laden with microbes of all kinds of diseases—that is inhaled in the dust stirred up by the increased motor traffic, and for that reason, I think that the use of road scrapings for cover for the new metal laid on the roads ought to be strictly forbidden, and the roads should be more systematically and continuously watered to keep the dust down.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.

1902—31	Deaths	.....	Rate per 1,000 of population	..	1.21
1903—51	„	.....	„	„	.. 1.99
1904—30	„	.....	„	„	.. 1.17
1905—34	„	.....	„	„	.. 1.32
1906—39	„	.....	„	„	.. 1.49

Cancer.

1902—13	Deaths	.....	Rate per 1,000 of population	..	0.51
1903—24	„	.....	„	„	.. 0.94
1904—26	„	.....	„	„	.. 1.01
1905—20	„	.....	„	„	.. 0.78
1906—34	„	.....	„	„	.. 1.30

TABLE I.--VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		Total Deaths registered in the District				Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District		NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES.	
		Number	Rate*	UNDER 1 YEAR		AT ALL AGES		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Number	Rate*	
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births Registered	Number	Rate*						
1896	25,200	577	22.89	101	174.1	477	18.92	No record kept	No record kept	No record kept	No record kept	No record kept	No record kept
1897	25,062	612	24.42	75	122.6	418	16.68						
1898	25,150	590	23.46	96	162.7	505	20.08						
1899	25,230	594	23.54	78	131.3	463	18.39	37	2	12	435	17.15	
1900	25,350	571	22.56	84	143.6	425	16.77	32	2	11	442	17.39	
1901	25,419	583	22.94	81	138.9	431	16.95	64	13	7	364	14.30	
1902	25,450	543	21.33	69	127.0	370	14.53	42	16	8	441	17.28	
1903	25,520	556	21.78	90	161.8	449	17.55	42	12	13	371	14.49	
1904	25,590	501	19.57	49	97.8	370	14.45	58	17	8	388	15.16	
1905	25,590	488	19.06	51	104.5	397	15.51						
Ave'ges for yrs 1896-'05	25,346.1	561.5	22.15	77.4	137.4	430.5	17.03	45.8	10.3	9.8	406.8	15.96	
1906	26,140	470	17.98	61	129.7	463	17.71	63	19	10	454	17.36	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 12,755.

Total population at all ages 25,419

Number of inhabited houses 6,266

Average number of persons per house 4.056

At Census of 1901.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:—Fielden Fever Hospital, Todmorden Workhouse and Infirmary, Sourhall Smallpox Hospital. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Wakefield Asylum, Halifax Infirmary, Manchester Infirmary, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, Burnley Victoria Hospital.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN
1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896	25,200	577	477	101
1897	25,062	612	418	75
1898	25,150	590	505	96
1899	25,230	594	468	78
1900	25,350	571	435	84
1901	25,419	583	442	81
1902	25,450	543	364	69
1903	25,520	556	441	89
1904	25,590	501	371	49
1905	25,590	488	388	51
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905.	25,346.1	561.5	406.8	77.4
1906	26,140	470	454	61

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases Notified in whole District.						
	At all ages	All Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'rd
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	33	1	14	10	4	4	0
Membranous Croup	12	0	8	4	0	0	0
Erysipelas	14	0	0	1	1	11	1
Scarlet Fever	141	2	36	87	12	4	0
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	12	0	1	2	1	8	0
Relapsing Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Plague.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	214	3	59	104	18	29	1

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING
YEAR 1906.

Causes of death.	All Ages	Un- der 1	1 and un- der 5	5 and undr 15	15 & undr 25	25 & undr 65	65 & up- wrds	Deaths in Public Instit' tions.
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	20	5	11	4	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	5	0	3	1	1	0	0	4
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	17	3	11	3	0	0	0	0
Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever { Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Enteric	6	0	1	0	1	4	0	6
{ Other Continued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Influenza	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Enteritis	7	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Septic Diseases	9	0	0	0	0	4	5	3
Phthisis	25	0	0	0	4	20	1	9
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	14	4	1	2	2	4	1	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	34	0	0	0	0	19	15	5
Bronchitis	41	4	1	0	0	15	21	5
Pneumonia	42	4	4	2	1	24	7	3
Pleurisy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Venereal Diseases	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Heart Diseases	57	1	1	2	1	27	25	7
Accidents	17	2	1	1	1	10	2	1
Suicides	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
All other causes	123	20	3	4	1	40	35	15
All causes	454	61	40	21	14	181	137	53

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND
MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
ALL CAUSES { Certified Uncertified	18	1	3	1	23	4	2	3	1	3	5	3	7	4	2	4	61
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	5
Diphtheria: Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Congenital Defects	4	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Suffocation, overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
	18	1	3	1	23	4	2	3	1	3	5	3	7	4	2	4	61

District of Todmorden: Population estimated to middle of 1906, 26,140. Births in the year: legitimate, 455; illegitimate, 15. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 454.

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES DURING THE
LAST FIVE YEARS.

Causes of Death.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	9	6	8	3	0	20
Scarlatina	5	4	14	11	1	5
Whooping Cough	3	0	17	13	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	1	14	8	8	17
Croup	0	1	0	2	2	0
Fevers { Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Enteric	4	6	5	5	3	6
{ Other Continued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Influenza	7	4	3	5	15	4
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea	6	4	1	1	5	3
Enteritis	7	5	2	3	3	7
Peuperal Fever	1	2	1	0	2	1
Erysipelas	0	1	0	2	2	0
Other Septic Diseases	1	1	3	3	3	9
Phthisis	31	27	33	18	23	25
Other Tubercular Diseases..	17	4	18	12	11	14
Cancer, Malignant Disease	21	13	24	26	20	34
Bronchitis	60	45	46	30	36	41
Pneumonia	27	22	31	14	28	42
Pleurisy	2	1	0	1	0	1
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	1	5	3	3	1	4
Alcoholism	2	5	7	3	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver }						
Venereal Diseases	0	1	2	3	2	1
Premature Birth	14	13	20	3	16	12
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	5	4	2	4	2	4
Heart Diseases	49	38	42	50	48	57
Accidents	13	13	8	9	15	17
Suicides	3	4	7	6	7	3
All other Causes	142	134	130	133	134	123
All Causes	431	364	441	371	388	454

TABLE VII.
MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED
AGES.

	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	25 and under 65	60 and up- wards	65 and up- wards	Total
1877	111	84	21	29	140		130		515
1878	107	80	33	30	128		118		496
1880	82	75	37	17	123		127		461
1881	101	61	27	20	123		151		483
1882	92	83	21	14	112		115		437
1883	76	50	19	30	110		139		424
1884	74	73	23	17	110		149		446
1885	72	34	18	23	138		135		420
1886	91	56	24	17	123		128		439
1887	123	86	38	23	123		135		528
1888	78	44	22	36	124		156		460
1889	108	67	36	15	108		136		470
1890	57	46	18	22	117		142		402
1891	103	55	22	21	155		204		560
1892	81	57	12	24	114		141		429
1893	106	24	24	13	144		134		445
1894	74	34	14	20	117		132		391
1895	87	38	17	18	128		154		442
1896	101	66	20	20	136		134		477
1897	75	26	20	21	138		138		418
1898	96	39	17	17	167		169		505
1899	78	40	19	24	154		146		463
1900	84	37	20	16	181		87		425
1901	81	38	14	10	166		122		431
1902	69	25	9	12		150		99	364
1903	89	63	10	19		120		140	441
1904	49	45	7	12		137		121	371
1905	51	22	10	15		155		135	388
1906	61	40	21	14		181		137	454

TABLE VIII.
COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATE SINCE 1877.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Estimated Population.	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 for same period in England and Wales.
1877	515	23,000	22·3	20·4
1878	496	23,085	21·4	21·7
1879	<i>Not acting as Medical Officer of Health.—</i>			<i>No Returns.</i>
1880	461	23,255	19·3	20·4
1881	483	*23,861	20·2	18·9
1882	437	24,014	18·16	19·6
1883	424	24,000	17·66	19·5
1884	446	24,142	18·47	19·6
1885	420	24,280	17·28	19·0
1886	439	25,093	17·09	19·3
1887	528	25,200	20·95	18·8
1888	460	25,420	18·09	17·8
1889	470	25,580	18·37	17·9
1890	402	25,750	15·61	19·2
1891	560	†24,725	22·64	20·2
1892	429	24,750	17·33	19·0
1893	445	24,850	17·90	19·2
1894	391	24,975	15·64	16·6
1895	442	25,075	17·62	18·7
1896	477	25,200	18·92	17·1
1897	418	25,062	16·68	17·4
1898	505	25,150	20·8	17·6
1899	463	25,230	18·39	18·3
1900	425	25,350	16·77	18·3
1901	433	‡25,419	16·95	16·9
1902	364	25,450	14·3	16·3
1903	441	25,520	17·28	14·6
1904	371	25,590	14·49	16·2
1905	388	25,590	15·16	15·2
1906	454	26,140	17·36	15·4

*According to Census 1881.

†According to Census 1891.

‡According to Census 1901.

TABLE IX.

THE RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY MEASURED BY
THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER ONE
YEAR TO REGISTERED BIRTHS.

	per 1000 births registered.				England and Wales.
1877	141				
1878	131	„	„	„	
1880	125	„	„	„	
1881	146	„	„	„	
1882	141	„	„	„	141 per 1000
1883	108·9	„	„	„	137 „
1884	125·2	„	„	„	147 „
1885	119·8	„	„	„	138 „
1886	157·8	„	„	„	150 „
1887	184·6	„	„	„	145 „
1888	108·8	„	„	„	137 „
1889	165·8	„	„	„	144 „
1890	93·9	„	„	„	151 „
1891	172·8	„	„	„	149 „
1892	147·0	„	„	„	148 „
1893	174·3	„	„	„	159 „
1894	141·2	„	„	„	137 „
1895	146·0	„	„	„	161 „
1896	174·1	„	„	„	148 „
1897	122·6	„	„	„	156 „
1898	162·7	„	„	„	161 „
1899	131·3	„	„	„	163 „
1900	143·6	„	„	„	154 „
1901	138·9	„	„	„	151 „
1902	127·0	„	„	„	133 „
1903	161·8	„	„	„	132 „
1904	97·8	„	„	„	146 „
1905	104·5	„	„	„	128 „
1906	129·7	„	„	„	133 „

TABLE X.
RATE OF MORTALITY AMONGST PERSONS AGED
60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1877	.....	5.6	per 1000 of the population.		
1878	.....	5.1	„	„	„
1880	.....	5.4	„	„	„
1881	.....	6.3	„	„	„
1882	.....	4.7	„	„	„
1883	.....	5.7	„	„	„
1884	.....	6.1	„	„	„
1885	.....	5.5	„	„	„
1886	.....	5.1	„	„	„
1887	.....	5.3	„	„	„
1888	.....	6.1	„	„	„
1889	.....	5.3	„	„	„
1890	.....	5.5	„	„	„
1891	.....	8.2	„	„	„
1892	.....	5.2	„	„	„
1893	.....	5.3	„	„	„
1894	.....	5.2	„	„	„
1895	.....	6.1	„	„	„
1896	.....	5.0	„	„	„
1897	.....	5.5	„	„	„
1898	.....	6.7 ²	„	„	„
1899	.....	5.8	„	„	„
1900	.....	5.6	„	„	„
1901	.....	6.3	„	„	„
*1902	.....	3.8	„	„	„
1903	.....	5.5	„	„	„
1904	.....	4.7	„	„	„
1905	.....	5.2	„	„	„
1906	.....	5.2	„	„	„

* From 1902 the rate given is for persons aged 65 and upwards.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATE.

Year.	Number of Births.	Estimated Population.	Rate per 1,000	England and Wales Birth-Rate
1877	783	23,000	34·04	36·1
1878	845	23,085	35·3	35·9
1879		No return.		
1880	664	23,255	28·5	34·6
1881	688	*23,861	28·8	33·9
1882	652	24,014	27·15	33·7
1883	698	24,000	26·09	33·2
1884	599	24,142	24·81	33·5
1885	601	24,280	24·75	32·5
1886	583	25,093	23·63	32·4
1887	666	25,200	26·42	31·4
1888	625	25,420	24·58	30·6
1889	651	25,580	25·44	30·5
1890	607	25,750	23·57	29·7
1891	596	†24,725	24·10	31·4
1892	551	24,750	22·26	30·5
1893	608	24,850	24·46	30·8
1894	524	24,975	20·98	29·6
1895	594	25,075	23·68	30·3
1896	577	25,200	20·50	29·7
1897	612	25,062	24·42	29·7
1898	590	25,150	23·46	29·4
1899	594	25,230	23·54	29·3
1900	571	25,250	22·56	28·9
1901	583	‡25,419	22·94	28·5
1902	543	25,450	21·33	28·6
1903	556	25,520	21·78	28·4
1904	501	25,590	19·57	27·9
1905	488	25,590	19·06	27·2
1906	470	26,140	17·98	27·0

*According to Census 1881. †According to Census 189

‡According to Census 1901.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The notifications of infectious diseases in 1906 was about on an average with those of recent years. We had no smallpox during the year. Scarlatina prevailed more or less throughout the year. There was an increase in diphtheria, and a decrease in enteric fever, but neither ever assumed an epidemic form, being mostly sporadic cases. Measles was very prevalent in many parts of the Borough during the year, so much so, that many of the schools were nearly emptied in the infants' departments, but in the congested districts where it occurred I did not think there was any advantage to be gained by the closing of the schools.

TABLE XII.—TYPHOID FEVER.

		No. of Cases Notified.		No. of Deaths.		Per cent. of Deaths to Cases Notified.
1891	...	54	...	8	...	14.81
1892	...	29	...	7	...	24.13
1893	...	63	...	12	...	19.04
1894	...	29	...	7	...	24.13
1895	...	44	...	13	...	29.54
1896	...	44	...	7	...	15.09
1897	...	35	...	8	...	22.85
1898	...	41	...	11	...	26.83
1899	...	121	...	18	...	14.88
1900	...	36	...	9	...	25.00
1901	...	26	...	4	...	15.37
1902	...	23	...	6	...	26.08
1903	...	18	...	5	...	27.77
1904	...	27	...	5	...	18.51
1905	...	26	...	3	...	11.53
1906	...	12	...	6	...	50.00

TABLE XIII.

ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER 1000 FROM ALL CAUSES
AND FROM SEVERAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES
DURING THE YEAR 1906.

	All Causes	Diseases in Columns 3—9	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
England & Wales ...	15.4	1.73	0.00	0.27	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.09	0.87	133
76 Great Towns	15.9	2.24	0.00	0.40	0.12	0.19	0.28	0.09	1.16	145
Boro. of Todmorden	17.36	1.95	0.00	0.76	0.19	0.65	0.00	0.22	0.11	129.7

TABLE XIV.
COMPARATIVE RATE OF MORTALITY FROM THE
FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Year.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Continued Fever.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000 for England & Wales.
1877	0	0	17	9	4	9	15	54	2.3	2.6
1878	0	2	31	3	4	16	5	61	2.6	3.32
1880	0	2	43	2	1	13	18	79	3.3	2.24
1881	0	3	13	1	5	15	10	47	1.9	2.32
1882	0	20	6	0	26	12	5	69	2.87	2.73
1883	0	1	20	1	0	8	14	44	1.23	2.20
1884	0	8	11	1	7	11	3	41	1.69	2.64
1885	0	3	1	0	8	4	3	19	0.78	2.10
1886	0	18	20	0	2	14	8	62	2.47	2.26
1887	0	13	46	6	9	11	5	90	3.56	2.29
1888	3	9	3	1	1	4	8	29	1.14	1.86
1889	0	34	6	1	10	6	0	57	2.22	2.22
1890	0	1	2	0	1	8	3	15	0.58	2.14
1891	0	16	2	0	11	11	8	48	1.94	1.90
1892	0	16	0	0	12	2	7	37	1.49	2.00
1893	1	5	2	0	8	9	12	37	1.48	2.52
1894	1	5	5	0	8	1	7	27	1.08	1.81
1895	0	1	6	0	7	7	13	34	1.35	2.17
1896	0	33	5	1	14	6	7	66	2.61	2.18
1897	0	4	2	10	3	9	8	36	1.43	2.15
1898	0	13	2	1	10	10	11	47	1.87	2.22
1899	0	6	10	0	19	6	18	59	2.33	2.21
1900	0	10	11	3	5	5	9	43	1.69	2.00
1901	0	9	5	1	3	6	6	30	1.17	2.05
1902	0	6	4	1	0	4	6	21	0.82	1.64
1903	0	8	14	14	17	1	5	59	2.31	1.46
1904	0	3	11	7	13	1	5	40	1.56	1.94
1905	0	0	1	8	0	5	3	17	0.66	1.52
1906	0	20	5	17	0	3	6	51	1.95	1.73

TABLE XV.

The total number of Notifications received during 1906 was 214,
at a cost of £26 15s. Householders' Notifications
was One.

1906	Small- pox	Scarla- tina	Diph- theria	Croup	Fevers	Puer- peral Fever	Ery- sipelas	Total
January ..	0	4	2	1	1	1	4	13
February	0	4	3	1	0	0	1	9
March ..	0	12	7	2	0	0	3	24
April	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	14
May	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	5
June	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	6
July	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	7
August ..	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
September	0	9	4	0	2	0	1	16
October ..	0	20	7	3	0	0	1	31
November	0	31	2	1	2	0	0	36
December	0	44	2	0	2	0	2	50
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0	141	33	12	12	2	14	214

TABLE XVI.

	Smallpox.		Scarlatina.		Diphth'ia.		Croup.		Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Total.
	Medical Notification.	Householders' Notification.	Medical Notification.	Householders' Notification.	Medical Notification.	Householders' Notification.	Medical Notification.	Householders' Notification.	Medical Notification.	Householders' Notification.	Medical Notification.	Householders' Notification.	Medical Notification.	Householders' Notification.	
1891	0	0	15	2	3	0	18	2	53	1	1	0	26	0	121
1892	6	0	20	0	1	0	19	0	29	1	0	0	26	0	102
1893	30	0	72	0	1	0	11	0	63	2	0	0	15	0	194
1894	3	0	105	0	2	0	9	0	29	2	0	0	21	0	171
1895	0	0	114	1	1	0	11	0	44	0	0	0	28	0	199
1896	0	0	90	0	1	0	12	0	44	0	0	0	28	0	175
1897	0	0	38	0	24	0	3	0	35	4	0	0	18	0	122
1898	0	0	22	0	3	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	18	0	84
1899	0	0	153	0	3	0	2	0	120	1	0	0	35	0	314
1900	0	0	440	3	7	0	2	0	36	0	0	0	32	0	520
1901	0	0	82	0	7	0	3	0	26	2	0	0	17	0	137
1902	1	0	244	0	8	0	6	0	23	2	0	0	25	0	309
1903	15	0	304	1	22	0	16	0	18	1	0	0	20	0	397
1904	0	0	195	2	15	0	9	0	27	0	0	0	21	0	269
1905	4	0	97	0	24	0	9	0	26	4	0	0	25	0	189
1906	0	0	140	1	33	0	12	0	12	2	0	0	14	0	214

The following cases from the Borough of Todmorden have been treated in Hospital during the year 1906:—

	Cases.		Deaths.	
Fielden Hospital—Diphtheria... ..	1	...	0	
Fielden Hospital—Typhoid Fever ...	7	...	4	
Fielden Hospital—Scarlatina	86	...	2	
Sourhall Hospital—Smallpox	0	...	0	

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. THORP, F.R.C.S.I., etc.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE C, 1906.

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health—CHARLES W. THORP.

Salary—£50.

Sanitary Inspector—FREDERICK ROGERS. Salary—£140.

Water Supply—

Any extension or change during 1906?—107 houses newly connected to public supply.

Any inadequacy in any part?—In many parts where they depend on private supplies, the supply is at times irregular.

Any complaint as to action on lead?—Yes, a few complaints.

Sewerage—

Extensions or Improvements during 1906?—Length of Sewers laid—1 mile, 4 furlongs, 35 yards.

Any inadequacy, and where?—Lack of Sewers only in such places as are awaiting completion of main Sewer.

Faulty Sewers not known. Foul Manholes, etc.? No.

Sewage Disposal—

Any modification recently?—Works in course of construction.

Any marketable produce grown on Sewage plots?—No.

Scavenging—

Performed by Sanitary Staff. Annual Cost, £1,254.

Any inadequacy, and where?—No.

No. of Public Urinals in district?—17.

Sanitary Condition?—Fairly good.

Adoptive Acts—

Acts adopted during 1906 (or parts)?—Todmorden Corporation Act, 1906, came into operation 4th Aug., 1906.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. In- spected.	General Conditions.	Legal pr'ceeding (if any).
Common Lodging Houses....	4	4	70	Fair.	
Canal Boats.....	0	0	33	Generally satisfactory.	
Slaughter Houses ..	23	23	191	Some good ; some unsatisfactory.	
Cowsheds	245	245	208	Fair.	
Offensive Trades .. 4 Tripe Boiling 1 Gut Scraping		5	30	Two good, three fair.	

Fried Fish Shops—

No. in district?—24.

Any nuisance?—Complaints occasionally about one or two.

Cowsheds—

Any special inspection made during 1906?—All cowsheds inspected annually.

Are “Rules for Milkers” still exhibited in all cowsheds?—Yes.

Any action taken by outside Authorities, e.g., under “Milk Clauses” concerning milk supplied from this district?—No.

Infectious Disease—

What apparatus is available for disinfecting clothing, and where?—Thresh’s disinfectors in use at both Fielden and Sourhall Hospitals.

How are dwellings disinfected?—Fumigation by sulphur or formaldehyde.

Any placards or handbills issued during 1906?—About 2,000.

TODMORDEN CORPORATION.

SCARLET FEVER OR MEASLES: How to avoid them, and prevent their Spread.

Their spread is favoured by defective drainage; but most frequently communicated by infection from other cases—hence, in order to escape, the drains must be kept in good order, and infected houses and their occupants must be avoided, and parents are strongly advised not to attend the funerals of persons who have died of the diseases, as infection may in this way be easily brought back to their families.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Where an inmate of any Building used for human habitation within the Borough is suffering from any of the Infectious Diseases, viz. :—Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the diseases known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever; and the Fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal, then, unless such building is a hospital in which persons suffering from an Infectious Disease are received, the following provision shall have effect, that is to say:—

1. (1) The head of the family to which such inmate (hereinafter called the patient) belongs, and in his default
- (2) The nearest relatives of the patient present in the building, or being in attendance on the patient, and in default of such relatives
- (3) Every person in charge of, or in attendance on the patient, and in default of any such person

(4) The occupier of the building, shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from such Infectious Disease, send notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

1. When Scarlet Fever or Measles are prevalent, children ailing should be separated at once from the rest of the family, and a medical man should be consulted.

2. When the diseases attack a household, the sick members should either be completely separated from the rest, in a large well-ventilated room (preferably at the top of the house), and should be visited only by their attendants, or, if this is not possible, they should at once be sent to the Hospital.

3. Sick persons should never be conveyed in cabs or other public carriages. Special vehicles for the removal of fever patients are kept at the Hospital.

4. Let the room be stripped of all carpets and curtains, and let everything coming from the patient be disinfected at once.

a. The air he breathes :—by having in the room and about the house basins containing Chloride of Lime and Water, or Izal and Water (1 in 200).

b. The discharges from the mouth and nose :—by keeping Chloride of Lime, or Izal and Water within reach of the patient to spit into. Pieces of rag should be used instead of pocket handkerchiefs, and each piece, after being once used, should be immediately burnt.

c. The matters from the skin :—by keeping in the room a large vessel containing a weak solution of Carbolic Acid or Izal. Into this, all linen, towels, etc., should be put as soon as they are taken from the patient, and then be conveyed to where they can be boiled and washed.

d. The evacuations — both the water he passes and the discharges from the bowels :—by putting into the bed pan, each time before it is used, a little Chloride of Lime, or Water, or Water containing Izal or Carbolic Acid.

5. In Scarlatina, when the rash is subsiding, the surface of the body should be gently rubbed night and morning with camphorated oil; and this oiling should be continued at least once a day until the skin has ceased to peel off. As soon as the medical attendant thinks it safe to do so, the patient should be well sponged, at least once a day, with warm water containing a teaspoonful of Izal to the pint, or else washed in warm water with Carbolic Acid Soap.

6. Attendants on the sick should wear linen or calico clothing, not woollen. They should be scrupulously clean, and frequently wash their hands with Water containing Izal or Carbolic Acid.

7. It is dangerous to send children to school from the house or family in which scarlet fever or measles exist, and no child, having had scarlatina, should be allowed to enter a school within six weeks from the commencement, or, if more than one case, then six weeks from the commencement of the last case, without a certificate from the medical attendant, or four weeks in case of measles.

8. On the recovery or removal of the patient—

a. All clothes and bedding which have been near the sick must be disinfected.

b. The room must be fumigated, either by burning one pound of sulphur on live coal placed in an iron receptacle in the middle of the room, and sealing all openings into it, or by means of Formaldehyde. This will be done by the Corporation Officers on application at the Town Hall. After this the rooms should be thoroughly cleaned, the walls and ceiling scraped and whitewashed, and the woodwork and furniture well washed with soap and water.

9. In the event of death, the body should be sprinkled with disinfecting powder and speedily buried.

10. When the disease is prevalent, all drains should be well flushed with water containing a disinfectant.

N.B.—Suitable Disinfectants for use in Infected Houses may be obtained at the Town Hall, or Waterside Depot, Todmorden, and clothing, bedding, etc., will be disinfected safely, and without charge, upon application at the Corporation Offices, Town Hall, Todmorden.

ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS OF THE SANITARY LAWS IN REFERENCE TO "INFECTIOUS DISORDERS."

1. The owner or occupier may be required to cleanse and disinfect any house or room, or the cabin or berth of any vessel, and the articles contained in it likely to retain infection—where infectious disease has existed—under a penalty not exceeding 10s. a day for neglect.

2. If any person, suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, shall enter a cab or other public conveyance without informing the driver thereof that he is so suffering, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

3. Any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, such as fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, etc., who exposes himself in any street, school, church, chapel, theatre, or other public places; or in any omnibus or other public conveyance; and any person in charge of one so suffering who so exposes the sufferer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

4. Any person who, without previous disinfection, gives, lends, sells, or moves to another place, or exposes any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection, becomes liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

5. Any person who lets a house, room, or part of a house, in which there has been infectious disease, without having such house or room, and all articles therein liable to infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a qualified medical practitioner, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. This applies to public-houses, hotels, and lodging-houses.

If any person who lets, or shows for hire, any house or part of a house, makes any false statement as to the fact of there being then in such house, or having within six weeks previously been therein, any person suffering from an infectious disease, such person answering falsely shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Schools—

Any ailment or contagious disease associated particularly with school life during 1906?—No.

No. of Special Reports by M. O. H. advising school closure?—No.

Midwives Act, 1902—

No. of Midwives disinfected by the Sanitary Authority during 1906?—None.

Any information as to the use of abortifacients?—No.

Factory and Workshop Act—

Any cases of anthrax in factories or workshops during 1906?—No.

Dwellings—

Number of Houses built during 1906?—91.

General character?—Cottages.

Any occupied houses unfit for habitation?—No.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses?—A few met with occasionally, and dealt with as nuisances.

Any action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts?—No.

Is house-to-house inspection systematically made?—Yes.

Are records kept?—Yes.

Prevention of Consumption—

Any system of notification?—No.

Any Sanitary Inspection of Patients' Houses?—No.

Any Disinfection of ditto?—A few disinfected by request.

Any distribution of Advice?—No.

Any Action re Spitting?—No.

Any Disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, etc.?—No.

Nuisances—

Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1905?—27.

At close of 1906?—23.

Reported during 1906?—271.

Abated during 1906?—240.

Total No. of Legal Notices served for Abatement of Nuisances during 1906?—124.

Total No. of Summonses or other Legal Proceedings?—

Four (two of unsound meat, one for smoke nuisance, and one for adulterated milk).

No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1906?—33.

No. of Sink wastes trapped during 1906?—25.

No. of Closets newly constructed during 1906?—156.

Kinds?—Tub Closets, 6; Latrines, 12; Waste Water Closets, 46; Water Closets, 92.

No. of Closets reconstructed during 1906?—28.

Kinds?—Tub Closets converted into Water Closets.

Meteorology—

Mean Temperature for year 1906?—Not known.

Rainfall?—Sourhall Hospital, 56.76 ins.; Fielden Hospital, 49.83 ins.

What action has been taken in regard to the following matters?

Seizures of Unsound Food?—Three.

Prosecutions?—Two.

Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts?—25.

Prosecutions?—One.

Any poisoning during 1906 by (1) Arsenical beer?—No.

(3) Lead-contaminated water?—Yes; Thornesgreene and Stansfield Street.

No. of Smoke observations taken?—60. Legal Notices 11, Summonses, One.

Burial Grounds—No. in District?—10. Any need for closure? No.

No. of Allotments provided under the Acts or otherwise during 1906?—None.

Births during 1906—

Males 243; Females 227; total 470. Number illegitimate, included in above, 15.

Deaths during 1906—

Gross Deaths, i.e., Total actually registered in the district, without any correction?—463.

Nett Deaths, on which the rates are calculated?—Males, 218; Females, 236; total, 454.

Number uncertified, included in the above?—42.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK-PLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	40	18
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	29	8
Total	69	26

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	3	3
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Overcrowding	1	1
Other nuisances	5	5
Sanitary accommodation:—		
Insufficient	2	2
Unsuitable or Defective	9	8
Not separate for sexes	1	1
Total	22	21

III.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on register at the end of the year	88
Domestic Workshops	7
Bakehouses	45
Total number of workshops on Register	140

IV.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and workshop Act:—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	3

Underground Bakehouses:—

Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	14

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report **FOR 1906.**

—————O—————

Town Hall, Todmorden.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the
Borough of Todmorden.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to present my report for the year ending December 31st, 1906, being my eleventh annual report.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Under the above Acts 25 samples of new milk were taken and forwarded to the Public Analyst for the West Riding, who reported as follows:—

Twenty-four samples were genuine milk.

The other sample was reported to contain:—

Milk-Fat	1.75
Non-Fatty Solids	9.39
Water	88.86
	100.00

Amongst the samples reported genuine, the percentage of fat varied from 3.02 to 4.87, and of non-fatty solids from 8.97 to 9.67. (The standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture is 3 per cent. fat, and non-fatty solids 8.5 per cent.)

Legal proceedings were taken against the vendor of the sample reported to contain only 1.75 per cent. of fat, but for some inscrutable reason the magistrates dismissed the case.

It is significant that two subsequent samples from the same vendor contained 3.86 and 4.47 per cent. of fat respectively.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Sixty observations, of one hour's duration each, were taken of factory chimneys.

In seventeen instances the amount of black smoke emitted during the hour exceeded the limit of six minutes allowed by the Council. In each case notices were served, and in six cases subsequent observations proved of a more favourable character.

In one of these cases the chimney had a very bad record for the emission of excessive quantities of black smoke, but the adoption of a smoke-burning apparatus led to a very great improvement. On seeing the apparatus tested, I was greatly impressed by its efficiency. Since its adoption, the observations have been of a more favourable character.

The remaining eleven observations refer to four different mill chimneys.

In one case where a notice to abate the nuisance had been served, and not complied with, legal proceedings were taken, and an order of abatement and costs obtained.

In the three other similar cases, legal proceedings were pending at the end of the year.

During the last and the preceding year, the number of notices served for the abatement of smoke nuisances was a good deal in excess of that for the previous two or three years. This is probably to be accounted for, in part, by the great activity in the cotton trade during the period under review.

CANAL BOATS.

The number of canal boats inspected during the year was thirty-three.

The following four contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations were met with on three of the boats:—

One boat with leakage of water into cabins.

Two boats required a renewal of paint.

One boat with unwholesome water cask.

In each case the infringements were brought to the notice of the owners of the boats. In one case the defect has been remedied, and in the other cases the matters are having attention.

No legal proceedings have been found necessary in respect of the infringements met with.

With the exception of the cases mentioned, the general condition of the boats was satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year the sanitary accommodation at forty factories was inspected; and sixty-seven inspections of workshops (including bakehouses) were made.

The defects met with may be classified as follows:—

Factories with insufficient closet accommodation ...	2
Factories with defective or unsuitable closet accommodation	5
Factories with dirty sanitary conveniences	5
Workshops insufficiently ventilated	1

Workshops in dirty state	3
Workshops with defective closet accommodation ...	4
Workshops without separate closet accommodation...	1
Workshops overcrowded	1

In two factories and one workshop the sanitary accommodation has been entirely reconstructed; whilst in five factories it has been improved.

The various nuisances met with under the Public Health Act have been remedied.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria.—Inspections were made of ten houses where typhoid fever, and twenty-nine where diphtheria, had occurred. In five of the former and fourteen of the latter more or less serious defects, chiefly with regard to drainage, were met with. Except in one or two instances where the streets require sewerage and the property re-draining, the defects have been made good. In each instance the typhoid cases were isolated ones, and no connection could be traced between the diphtheria cases except in one instance where it was apparently conveyed from one house to another in the same street.

Altogether some 178 visits were made to houses in consequence of the occurrence of infectious disease, chiefly scarlet fever, of which a large number of cases have occurred, particularly in the Cornholme district.

The elementary schools in this district have been fumigated, some of them for several weeks in succession.

UNSOOUND FOOD.

Two seizures of unsound food were made under Sec. 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875. In one case I found several pieces of meat, weighing altogether 280 lbs., exposed for sale in a butcher's shop in a putrid and unwholesome condition.

Proceedings were taken against the butcher, and a fine of four pounds and costs was imposed.

In another case a tuberculous carcase of a cow was seized, weighing 756 lbs., and was destroyed under a magistrates' order. In this case a fine of two pounds and costs (total £5 12s. 6d.) was imposed.

In three other cases portions of tuberculous carcasses were destroyed by the owners, after inspection by the Medical Officer of Health and myself.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

208 farms have been visited during the year, with 312 shippens and 98 cellars or other places used for the storage of milk.

The defects met with in the course of these inspections may be classified as follows:—

Cowsheds requiring limewashing	7
Cowsheds in dirty state	1
Cowsheds insufficiently lighted and ventilated...	1
Cowsheds with defective drainage	1
Cowsheds with defective water supply	2

These defects have been remedied except in one instance, where the necessary work can only be done during the summer, when the cattle are out.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

At Harley Bank and at Lydgate several new street sewers have been laid, and at Harley Bank the house drains were connected thereto; but in the Lydgate district the connections, for the most part, have yet to be done. The matter is having attention, and during the current year it is hoped that the drainage of this district, which has long been in bad condition, will be greatly improved.

As usual, a large number of house drains have been repaired or reconstructed under the procedure for the abatement of nuisances.

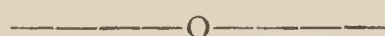
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. ROGERS, Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN HEALTH DEPARTMENT
SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR
1906.

Inspection of premises:—Total	1884
1. For nuisances, etc.	655
2. Where infectious disease has occurred	178
3. Where offensive trades are carried on	30
4. Inspections of Workshops	29
5. „ Factories	40
6. „ Bakehouses	38
7. „ Cowsheds	208
8. „ Common Lodging Houses	70
9. „ Slaughter Houses	191
10. „ Canal Boats	33
11. „ Water Supplies	26
12. „ in course of House-to-House survey	55
13. Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	329
14.—Inspections of Ice Cream Manufactories	2
Number of Schools disinfected	24
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease	135
Smoke test applied to drains	24
Smoke observations taken	60
Samples of Milk taken for analysis	25
Samples of Water taken for analysis	18
Number of complaints investigated	173
Cases abated under preliminary notice	167
Cases abated under statutory notice	62
Number of Legal Notices served	124
Number of Preliminary Notices served	231



SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT IN COMPLI-
ANCE WITH NOTICES, &c., DURING THE YEAR
1906.

House Drainage—

1. Waste pipes disconnected from house drains	33
2. Waste pipes trapped	25
3. House drains repaired, cleaned, etc.	101
4. New pipe drains provided	40
5. House drains connected to sewer	26

Sanitary Conveniences—

1. Closets converted into water closets	28
2. New water closets provided	26
3. New tub closets provided	4
4. Closets repaired, cleaned, etc.	30
5. Urinals provided	3
6. Urinals repaired, cleaned, etc.	3

Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses—

1. Existing sanitary accommodation in factories improved	5
2. Factories provided with sufficient and suitable closet accommodation	2
3. Workshops ditto	1
4. Workshops cleansed, limewashed, etc.	2
5. Workshops provided with proper lighting and ventilation	1

Miscellaneous—

Seizures of Unsound Meat	5
No. of Houses cleansed, repaired, limewashed, etc.	18
No. of cases of overcrowding abolished	3
No. of accumulations of manure, house refuse, etc., removed	33
No. of removals of animals improperly kept	2
Pollution of water supply remedied	8
No. of houses provided with sufficient water supply	18
No. of houses provided with iron in place of lead piping for conveying drinking water	50

F. ROGERS, Sanitary Inspector.

